



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
24.06.1998 Bulletin 1998/26

(51) Int Cl.⁶: **H04B 10/10**

(21) Application number: **98103349.1**

(22) Date of filing: **03.09.1994**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in
accordance with Art. 76 EPC: **94926236.4 / 0 783 808**

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Remarks:

This application was filed on 26 - 02 - 1998 as a
divisional application to the application mentioned
under INID code 62.

(54) **Transceiver module for wireless data transmission**

(57) Disclosed are transceiver modules for data communication. Such a transceiver module can be coupled to an optical transmitter/receiver module which comprises an array of light emitting diodes and one or more photodiodes. The transceiver modules comprise amplifiers for amplification of signals received by the array of photodiodes of said optical transmitter/receiver module, means for detecting the information carried in said signals received, driver means for driving the array of infrared light emitting diodes of said optical transmitter/receiver module, means for active selection and individual combination of said signals received by each of the photodiodes of the array of photodiodes of said optical transmitter/receiver module, means for proximity detection by determining the strength of an echo signal and switching off the array of infra-red light emitting diodes of said optical transmitter/receiver module if said echo signal exceeds a predefined limit.

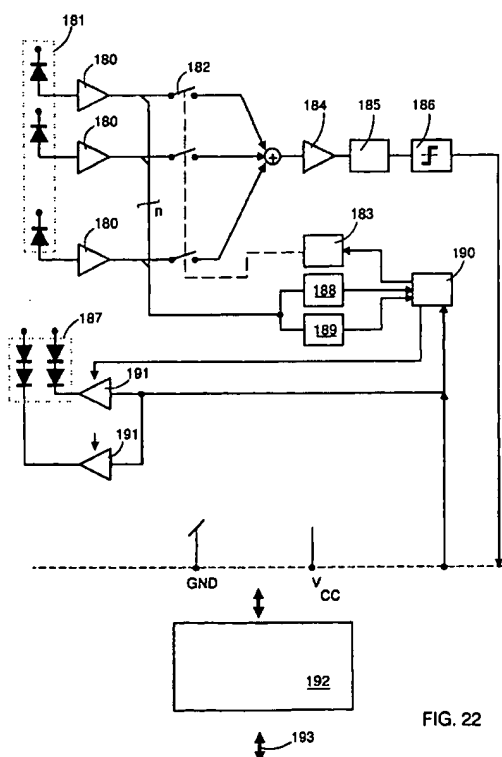


FIG. 22

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention concerns transceiver modules for the optical data transmission. These transceiver modules are in particular suited for the use in infrared data transmission systems.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

With the rapidly increasing number of workstations and personal computers (e.g. desktop or handheld ones) in all areas of business, administration, and fabrication, there is also an increasing demand for flexible and simple interconnection of these systems. There is a similar need as far as the hook-up and interconnection of peripheral devices, such as keyboards, computer mice, printers, plotters, scanners, displays etc., is concerned. The use of electrical wire networks and cables becomes a problem in particular with increasing density of systems and peripheral devices and in the many cases where the location of systems, or the configuration of subsystems, must be changed frequently. It is therefore desirable to use wireless communication systems for interconnecting such devices and systems to eliminate the requirement of electrical cable networks.

In particular the use of optical signals for exchanging information between systems and remote devices received increased interest during recent years. The advantage of such wireless optical communications systems is the elimination of most of the conventional wiring. With respect to radio frequency (RF) wireless transmission, optical infrared (IR) wireless transmission has the advantages that no communication regulations apply and no PTT or FCC license is required. Additionally, no disturbance by electro-magnetic interference and no interference from other RF channels can occur, and the radiation is confined to a room so that better data security is guaranteed than with RF systems. There is thus no interference with similar systems operating next door and a higher degree of data security is afforded than radio-frequency transmission can offer. In contrast to radio-frequency antennae, the dimensions of light emitting diodes (LED) and photodiodes are usually smaller, which is of particular interest when designing portable computers.

The optical signals in such systems might directly propagate to the optical receiver of the receiving system or they might indirectly reach the receivers after changes of the direction of propagation due to processes like reflections or scattering at surfaces. Today, the former case is realized in docking stations for portable computers where the data transfer takes place between an optical transmitter and a receiver which are properly aligned and close together at a distance on the scale of cm. The latter case is typical for applications in an office environment in which undisturbed direct transmission of

optical signals between transmitters and receivers several meters away from each other is impractical or even impossible due to unavoidable perturbations of the direct path. One known approach to achieve a high degree of flexibility is to radiate optical signals from the transmitting system to the ceiling of an office where they are reflected or diffusely scattered. Thus, the radiation is distributed over a certain zone in the surroundings of the transmitter. The distribution of the light signals spreading from the ceiling depends on many details which are characteristic for the particular environment under consideration. However, essential in this context is mainly that the transmission range, i. e. the distance between transmitting system and receiving system, is limited to some final value, hereafter called the transmission range, since the energy flux of the transmitted radiation decreases with increasing distance of propagation and the receiver sensitivity is limited due to a final signal-to-noise ratio. Typical known systems, operating at levels of optical power which are limited by the performance of the light sources and safety requirements for light exposure, have demonstrated transmission ranges of several meters for data rates of 1 Mbps.

Crucial parameters of a wireless optical communication system are the achievable data rate and the distance between the systems exchanging data. In an office environment, it can be necessary to communicate data over distances exceeding the transmission range of a conventional optical transmitter.

There are several disadvantages of today's wireless optical data transmission systems. First, the transmission range is not suited for use in environments such as for example large office rooms and conference rooms and the radiation characteristic and range is usually not uniform, thus requiring precise alignment of transmitter and receiver.

In addition, one has to take into account that in most environments there is unavoidable ambient light, such as daylight or light from lamps, which always reaches the optical detectors, unless the system is restricted for the use in a completely dark environment. Unavoidable ambient light can lead to time-dependent signals, for example AC signals from lamps, and is an important, in many practical cases the dominant source of noise in the optical receiver. Thus, ambient light influences the signal-to-noise ratio of the receiver and, therefore, affects the transmission range. The appearance of unavoidable light is mostly statistical and often difficult to control and its intensity can drastically change, as it is apparent for sunlight or lamps being switched on and off. A further realistic effect which statistically affects the signal-to-noise ratio and thus the transmission range is the occurrence of optical path obstructions influencing the receiver signal.

A first approach to get round these problems would be to increase the output power of the transmitter module. This has proven to be impractical for several reasons. The power consumption of such transmitter mod-

ules would be way too high for use in portable systems such as for example in notebook computers or palmtop computers. However, the most important issue facing the development of optical wireless systems is optical safety. It is anticipated that optical radiation can present a hazard to the eye and to the skin if the exposure is high enough. The degree of hazard depends on a number of factors, including the exposure level (energy or power), exposure time and wavelength.

In the article "Optical Wireless: New Enabling Transmitter Technologies", P.P. Smyth et al., IEEE International Conference on Communications '93, May 23-26, 1993, Geneva, Switzerland, Technical Program, Conference Record, Volume 1/3, pp. 562 - 566, changes to existing eye safety standards as well as a new form of transmitter technology are discussed. This new form of transmitter technology is based on the idea to enlarge the area of the optical source in order to reduce the danger of retinal damage. In this article it is proposed to use a computer generated phase hologram for example, to obtain multiple beams for beam shaping out of a single laser diode source.

This approach is a first step in the right direction, but the problem of insufficient transmission range and sufficient eye-safety has not yet been addressed and solved.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide for an improved optical transmitter module.

It is another object of the present invention to provide for an improved optical transmitter module which satisfies safety standards (IEC 825-1).

It is another object of the present invention to provide for an optical transmitter module with switchable radiation pattern.

The above objects have been accomplished by provision of transceiver modules as hereinafter claimed. The present transceiver modules are suited for use in connection with optical transmitter/receiver modules as claimed in co-pending PCT parent application with European patent application number 94.926236.4, filed 3 September 1994.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AND NOTATIONS USED

The invention is described in detail below with reference to the following drawings:

FIG. 1 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows three different regular and symmetrical configurations of light emitting diodes.

FIG. 3 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 4 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 5 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 6A is a cross-sectional view of a dome-shaped housing.

FIG. 6B is a cross-sectional view of a dome-shaped housing.

FIG. 7 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a schematic top-view of an optical transmitter module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a schematic top-view of an optical transmitter module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 10 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 11 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 12 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter module with switchable radiation pattern for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 13A is a schematic top-view of the optical transmitter module with switchable radiation pattern illustrated in Figure 12.

FIG. 13B is a schematic top-view of the optical transmitter module with switchable radiation pattern illustrated in Figure 12.

FIG. 13C is a schematic top-view of the optical transmitter module with switchable radiation pattern illustrated in Figure 12.

FIG. 14 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter/receiver module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 15A shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter/receiver module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 15B is a schematic top-view of the receiver part of the optical transmitter/receiver module illustrated in Figure 15A.

FIG. 16 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter/receiver module for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 17A shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter module with switchable radiation pattern for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 17B is a schematic top-view of the housing and

reflector ring of the optical transceiver module illustrated in Figure 17A.

FIG. 18A shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter module with switchable radiation pattern for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 18B is a schematic top-view of the housing and reflector ring of the optical transceiver module illustrated in Figure 18A.

FIG. 19A shows a schematic view of a fixture for mounting an optical transmitter/transceiver module with switchable radiation pattern for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 19B is a schematic view of the fixture of Figure 19A in a tilted position.

FIG. 20 shows a schematic cross-section of an optical transmitter/receiver module with switchable radiation pattern for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention.

FIG. 21A shows a notebook computer with an optical transmitter/receiver module being attached to it.

FIG. 21B shows a notebook computer with an integrated optical transmitter/receiver module.

FIG. 22 is a schematic block diagram of the analog frontend of a transceiver module in accordance with the present invention.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

In view of the above it is highly desirable for wireless optical transceivers to meet the following criteria:

1. eye safety to the highest possible degree;
2. optimum source radiation pattern distributing the power-limited optical signal in an efficient way to gain maximum transmission distance at minimum dynamic range. This is of particular interest if an optical transmitter/receiver module is used in common office environments (low ceiling, diffuse propagation mode).
3. no need for aligning transmitters and receivers;
4. for environments with a very high ceiling with poor (or non-existing) reflection properties (buildings with atrium, large lecture theatres, outdoors) the possibility to rely on line-of-sight (LOS) propagation without need for aligning the transceiver modules.

In connection with Figure 1, the basic concept of an optical transmitter module in accordance with the present invention is described. As illustrated in this Figure, such an optical transmitter module comprises an array of light emitting diodes 11, which are arranged in a regular and symmetrical manner. To fix the diodes 11 in the right position, a mounting base 10 is employed. The array of light emitting diodes 11 is situated in a dome-shaped housing 12. In the present example this dome-shaped housing 12 is a long cylindrical tube with

a domed end section. This housing 12 is at least partially transparent. In addition it comprises diffuser means to provide for an apparent source enlargement. Diffuser means can be realized in different ways.

The housing 12 might for example consist of a plastic material comprising suspended particles of high refractive index such that at least part of the housing serves as diffuser. In another embodiment, diffusion of the light beams emitted by the light emitting diodes 11 can be achieved by means of a housing 12 having a corrugated surface. A plexiglass housing which has been sandblasted with glass chips (size between 100 - 150 micron) provides a four-fold on-axis power reduction with half-power angle (LEDs DN305 Stanley have been used) increase from 7.5° to 10° (vertical incidence of light at the diffuser).

Other diffuser means will be described in connection with the following embodiments. Depending on the roughness of the diffuser surface, or on the number and size of particles integrated into the diffuser housing, either a full diffuser or a partial diffuser can be achieved. The usage of such a full diffuser results in a Lambertian source.

Depending on the symmetry of the configuration and elevation angle of the light emitting diodes, the radiation angle of the diodes, the shape of said housing, the diffuser means, and their location in said housing with respect to each other, different radiation patterns can be obtained. In Figure 2, top views of three exemplary diode configurations are shown. The mounting base 20, on the left hand side of Figure 2, carries only three light emitting diodes 21 being arranged in a triangular manner. The mounting base 22, carries four regularly arranged diodes 23, and the mounting base 24 carries eight light emitting diodes 25. These eight diodes 25 are arranged in a circular manner. It is obvious from these three examples, that any kind of symmetrical and regular arrangement of light emitting diodes in connection with an appropriate housing and diffuser is suited to obtain a high degree of eye safety and an optimum source radiation pattern.

Before further embodiments will be described, more details concerning the light emitting diodes are given. The light emitting diodes herein shown are commercially available diodes being encapsulated in a small, conventional plastic housing. Such diodes are available in plastic housings of different size, material, and with various radiation patterns and angles. Well suited are for example Stanley DN305 and DN304 light emitting diodes. It is obvious, that the present invention is not limited to the use of individual diodes, each being encapsulated in its own housing. Under certain circumstances, it might be advantageous to use an array of diodes, all of them being encapsulated or packaged in one common housing. It is further conceivable, to employ either separate light emitting diodes or an array of light emitting diodes grown on a common substrate, without housing. The dome-shaped housing in which these diodes will be located,

then replaces the diode's own housing and serves to protect these diodes.

In Figure 3, another optical transmitter module - for use in connection with a transceiver module, according to the present invention - is shown. This optical transmitter module comprises a mounting base 30 on which light emitting diodes 31 are arranged in a regular and symmetrical manner. The mounting base 30 has inclined surfaces and the diodes 31 are fixed on it such that they face towards the center axis of the cylindrical housing 32. The diffusor is integrated into the housing e.g. by means of suspended particles. In the next embodiment, illustrated in Figure 4, a computer-generated phase hologram 43 is employed to obtain suitable beam shaping. This hologram is located in the cylindrical housing 42 which covers the array of light emitting diodes 41 located on a mounting base 40.

In Figure 5, an optical transmitter module with dome-shaped housing 52 is shown. This module further comprises a mounting base 50 carrying an array of light emitting diodes 51. Part of the housing 52 comprises a full diffusor surface 53 to obtain diffusion of the light beams emitted by the diodes 51. Similar results can be obtained by means of a checkerboard diffusor pattern applied to the housing.

If the diffusor surface is situated at the inside of the housing 52, contamination of the diffusor by finger grease or dust can be prevented. Different degrees of diffusion may be obtained by varying the roughness of the diffusor surface, by changing the checkerboard pattern, or by applying the diffusor surface on the inside and the outside of the housing. The required surface roughness can be obtained by sandblasting or etching the mould for pressing the plastic housing. In case of a plastic housing comprising suspended particles, the degree of diffusion can be modified by embedding particles of different size and/or shape.

Other dome-shaped housings 60 and 61 are schematically illustrated in Figures 6A and 6B.

The optical transmitter module given in Figure 7, comprises a flat mounting base 70 on which conventional light emitting diodes 71 are arranged. The pins of these diodes are bent, such that the diodes emit light towards the center axis 74 of the dome-shaped housing 72. This arrangement is advantageous in applications where the space is limited and the whole optical transmitter module ought to be small. It has been determined, that the inclination angle of the diodes, i.e. the angle between a plane being perpendicular to the center axis 74 of the dome-shaped housing 72 and the center axis 75 of the diode's radiation cone, should preferably lie between 5° and 80°, and in particular between 20° and 40°. The optimum angle between the center axis of a LED and the mounting base is about 25°, as far as the use in the herein described optical transmitter modules is concerned. The angle of 25° results in a maximum diffuse range in offices with low ceilings (2.5 - 3.5m).

Another configuration is illustrated in Figure 8. In

this embodiment, eight light emitting diodes 81, each of them having its own housing, are arranged in a circular and regular manner on a mounting base 80 such that light is emitted radially with respect to the module's center axis 83. Narrow-beam light emitting diodes with an elevation angle of approximately 25° are well suited for use in this embodiment.

A similar, star-like configuration with eight diodes is shown in Figure 9. In this embodiment, the diodes 91 carried by a mounting base 90 face towards the center axis of the housing. On the left hand side of this Figure, a housing with a full diffusor surface 93 is shown. Full diffusor means that the corrugated surface covers the whole beam cross section. The diffusor can be strong (producing a Lambertian source) or weak (producing additional scattering of the beam to improve eye-safety). This full diffusor surface is realized at the inner surface of the dome-shaped housing. The respective radiation pattern obtained by diffusor means 93 is illustrated next to it. On the right hand side, a schematic sketch of a dome-shaped housing is shown which comprises a checkerboard diffusor pattern 92 serving as diffusor. The respective radiation pattern is indicated next to this sketch. As schematically illustrated, part of the light passes the diffusor almost unobstructed, and the remaining light beams are scattered. Such a checkerboard pattern could for example be realized by drilling holes into the housing, or by using a suited mask when sandblasting it.

An optical transmitter module with dome-shaped housing 102, diffusor means 103, and an additional ring-shaped prism section being integrated in the housing 104, is illustrated in Figure 10. As illustrated by means of dashed lines, this prism ring 104 deflects part of the beam power, denoted with Δ , (downward) in a horizontal direction. The remaining portion is emitted through the diffusor 103, directly. The prism ring 104 improves line-of-sight path communication.

A further embodiment is shown in Figure 11. The optical transmitter module illustrated in this Figure, comprises a mounting base 110 on which an array of light emitting diodes 111 is situated. These diodes 111 are inclined with respect the mounting base 110 and emit light radially. The dome-shaped housing 112 comprises a reflector ring 114 at the inner surface and diffusor means 113. This reflector ring reflects at least part of the beams emitted by said diodes 111 upward, before the beams pass the diffusor 113.

A cross-sectional view of another embodiment is shown in Figure 12. An optical transmitter module is shown in this Figure, which allows to switch the beam pattern, as illustrated in Figures 13A - 13C. The purpose of beam switching is either to have a radiation pattern (e.g. 25°) giving maximum omnidirectional range (see Figures 13A and B), or maximum range in a certain direction (see Figure 13C). This switchable module comprises a mounting base 120 on which an array of diodes 121 is fixed. The diodes are located in a dome-shaped

housing 122 which shows diffusor means 123, reflector means 124, upward deflecting prisms 125, and downward deflecting prisms 126, both with roughened surfaces. The modes of operation of this switchable module are described in connection with Figures 13A - 13C. In these Figures, top views of the module are given. As shown in Figure 13A, the housing 122 comprises a series of reflector means 124 and deflector prisms 125, 126 along its inner surface 130. For sake of simplicity, the reflector means 124 are indicated by a bold line. Switching of the beam pattern can be achieved in that the housing with reflectors 124 and deflector prisms 125, 126 can be rotated with respect to and around the center axis of the array of light emitting diodes 121. The deflector angles (horizontal plane) determine the desired reflected beam direction. The position of the arrow marker 132 (on the rotating housing 122) with respect to the (fixed) symbols 134 indicates the selected beam pattern. If the marker 132 points on the symbol "empty circle", the module emits light with an elevation angle α of approximately 25° in all directions, i.e. in this mode of operation, the module serves as omnidirectional antenna with maximum transmission range and is suited for low ambient light. This position repeats every 45° .

Marker 132 on the symbol "full circle", see Figure 13B, indicates a beam elevation angle α of approximately 30° - 40° for increased omnidirectional power density in the vicinity of the module in high ambient light environments. This position repeats every 45° . In the example shown in Figure 13C, the pointer 132 points on the symbol "arrow". This indicates the selected beam direction for increased directed range. The beams within the housing are indicated by means of dashed arrows. Eight different radiation directions may be chosen in increments of 45° .

In Figures 14 to 16, optical transmitter/receiver modules, for use in connection with a transmitter module according to the present invention, are shown. The embodiment shown in Figure 14 is based on the module illustrated in Figure 3. This module in addition to the transmitter part comprises a receiver. The receiver has four photodiodes 143 arranged below the mounting base 140. These photodiodes are tilted and face in different directions to receive light from all around the module. The orientation and configuration of these photodiodes depends on the field-of-view of each diode, as well as on the shape of the housing and the position within the housing. The photodiodes are protected by a thin wire mesh 145 which serves as Faraday cage to reduce electro magnetic interference. In the present embodiment, this wire mesh 145 is integrated into the dome-shaped housing 142. In this module, a substrate 144 for electronic circuitry in SMD-Technology is situated underneath the photodiodes 143. This substrate 144 might carry preamplifiers, LED drivers, or complete analog chips, if the space permits.

In the next embodiment which is shown in Figure 15, the optical receiver part is situated above the optical

transmitter part, i.e. above the light emitting diodes carried by a mounting base 150. The receiver comprises an array of five photodiodes 153, all of them being arranged such that light is received from all directions. These photodiodes are protected by a wire mesh 155 being integrated into the domed endsection of the housing 152. A substrate 154 with electronic circuitry (herein referred to as transceiver module) is situated underneath these photodiodes 153. The receiver part is separated from the transmitter by means of a reflector 156. In Figure 15B, a schematic top view of the receiver part is shown.

Another optical transmitter/receiver module is illustrated in Figure 16. This module is based on the transmitter module being shown in Figure 7 and differs in that a receiver is integrated in the same housing 162. This receiver comprises an array of photodiodes 161 being mounted on a base plate 160. The receiver is located such that the beams emitted by the light emitting diodes pass the housing and diffusor almost unobstructed. Narrow-beam light emitting diodes with an elevation angle of approximately 25° are well suited for use in this embodiment. Modules with a star-shaped array of 3 - 6 photodiodes at 30° - 45° elevation angle showed good results.

Another embodiment is illustrated in Figures 17 A and 17B. Shown is a cross section and top view of a module with switchable beam pattern. The array of light emitting diodes 201 is situated on a mounting base 203. The light emitting diodes 201 are located in a symmetrical manner underneath a dome-shaped diffusor housing 200. If this housing is in Position 1 (Pos. 1) with respect to the light emitting diodes 201 (see right hand side of Figures 17A and 17B), the light is emitted vertically through the housing 200. Depending on whether this part of the housing is realized as diffusor, the beam pattern is focussed or spread. The housing 200 comprises a reflector ring 202. If the housing 200 or the reflector ring 202 is rotated with respect to the diodes 201 (Pos. 2 on the left hand side of Figures 17A and 17B) the light beams emitted by the diodes are reflected towards the side facet of the housing 200. This side facet is usually comprises diffusor means to achieve widening of the beam. It is shown in Figure 17B that the reflector ring 202 might be carried out as a ring with several 'tongues'. The reflector ring 202 can be made using a thin metal which is embossed or punched. In the example given in Figures 17A and 17B, a rotation of 22.5° allows to switch from position 1 to position 2.

Another concept of an optical transmitter module with switchable beam pattern is illustrated in Figures 18A and 18B. This module comprises an array of light emitting diodes 211 which are situated in via holes or depressions of a mounting base 213. The diodes 211 are covered by a dome-shaped diffusor housing 210. A reflector ring 212 is integrated into the housing 210. This ring 212 comprises tongues or cantilevers bent such that the light beam emitted by the diodes is reflected

towards the side walls of the diffusor housing 210 (see position 2 on the left hand side of Figures 18A and 18B). If the housing with reflector ring is rotated such that the diodes 211 are not situated underneath the reflecting tongues or cantilevers of the ring 212, the light beams are emitted vertically with respect to the mounting base 213 (see position 1 on the right hand side of Figures 18A and 18B).

In Figures 19A and 19B, a fixture for mounting a module 220 with switchable beam pattern is shown. In Figure 19A, the housing and reflector ring is in position 2, i.e. the light beam is emitted omnidirectional, and the transmitter radiates as indicated by the arrows. In Figure 19B, the fixture 211 with module 220 is opened up, and the module is in position 1, i.e. it radiates light perpendicular to the mounting base of the diodes. This fixture 221 allows direct line of sight communication if the module is in position 1 and faces a remote receiver.

Another configuration of a switchable optical transmitter module is shown in Figure 20. In this embodiment, the center axis of the diodes 221 are tilted approximately 25° with respect to the mounting base 223. If the dome-shaped housing 220 is in position 1 (see right hand side of Figure 20), the light beams pass the housing as indicated. In position 2, a reflector 222 is placed in front of the light emitting diodes 221, and the light beam is reflected upwards (see Figure 20 on the left hand side). In the present example, the reflector 222 is a thin metal plate having an angle of inclination of about 58°. The reflectors can be carried by a metal ring which is integrated into, or fixed in the housing 220.

The reflector ring shown in Figures 17, 18, and 20, might be replaced by a prism ring. This is a ring which could be made of plastic and which carries a series of prism shaped and arranged such that different beam radiation patterns are obtained depending on the position of this prism ring with respect to the light emitting diodes. This prism ring might be an integral part of the dome-shaped housing. Different approaches are conceivable where either the housing carrying the prism or reflector ring is rotated with respect to the position of the diodes, or where the ring as such is rotated with respect to the housing and diodes, or where the diodes themselves are rotated.

The reflectors in Figures 11 and 12 might be replaced by a metal ring carrying 'tongues' or cantilevers, as described in connection with Figures 17, 18 and 20. The only difference with respect to a switchable module would be that this metal ring would then be fixed (not rotatable).

Two different integration or attachment schemes of the optical transmitter and optical transceiver modules for notebook computers are illustrated in Figures 21A and 21B. The optical transmitter and optical transceiver modules herein described should be free of near-field obstructions through housing or display panel of the computer to which it is attached or into which it is integrated. In Figure 21A, a notebook computer 170 with

removable optical transmitter/transceiver module 171 is shown. This module 171 is attached with a magnet or Velcro clip 172 to said computer 170. A cable 173 interconnects the module 171 with an interface card plugged into one of the computer slots. In Figure 21B, a computer 174 with integrated optical module 175 is shown. This optical module is integrated into the display and any electrical interconnections and the respective interface circuitry are placed inside the computer. This optical module 175 can be retractable.

A block diagram of a specially designed analog frontend circuitry (herein referred to as transceiver module) is illustrated in Figure 22. This circuitry comprises preamplifiers 180 coupled to each photodiode of the photodiode array 181 as receiver. The switches 182 together with a switch control unit 183 facilitate a selection of the signals received by the respective photodiodes. All, or a subset of the received signals is forwarded to a postamplifier 184, and then fed through a filter 185 to a comparator 186. In the present block diagram, means for proximity detection are included. For proximity detection the echo signal received at the photodiodes 181 and emitted by the array of light emitting diodes 187 is watched. If the echo signal exceeds a predetermined level, the light emitting diodes 187 are automatically switched off. This active safety interlock is achieved by means of a peak signal detector 188 which is coupled via a bus n parallel lines to the output of the preamplifiers 180. A control circuit 190 analyzes the received signal to detect strong echo signals. It then immediately switches the drivers 191 such that no more light is emitted. The control circuitry 190, together with a DC photo current detector 189 and the switch control unit 183 allows an automated selection and/or combination of signals. This selection takes into account the actual signal strengths and/or the DC currents (measure of shot noise received from directed ambient light sources like sunlight, desk lamps) of the photodiodes 181.

The whole analog frontend is connected via an interface unit 192 (PCMCIA) to the microprocessor bus 193.

The optical transmitter/transceiver modules and the inventive transceiver modules presented herein are eye-safe optical systems and have several additional advantages. They are compact and suited for integration into computers and other devices. An optical transmitter/transceiver module in accordance with the present invention can be easily attached to any notebook computer. The modules are characterized by their optimum, nearly uniform circular radiation characteristic, which in some embodiments can be switched.

The modules allow to distribute and receive the power-limited optical signal in an efficient way to gain maximum transmission distance. Intense directed ambient light can be suppressed by means of an analog frontend as illustrated in Figure 22. The present modules are distinguished from conventional transmitters in that less total shot noise occurs, thus improving the signal/noise ratio

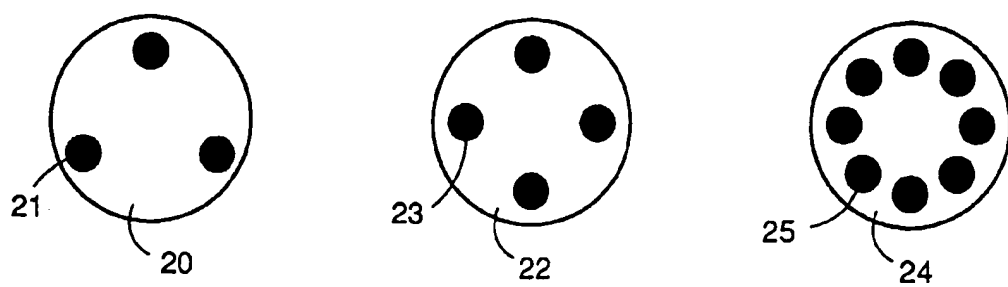
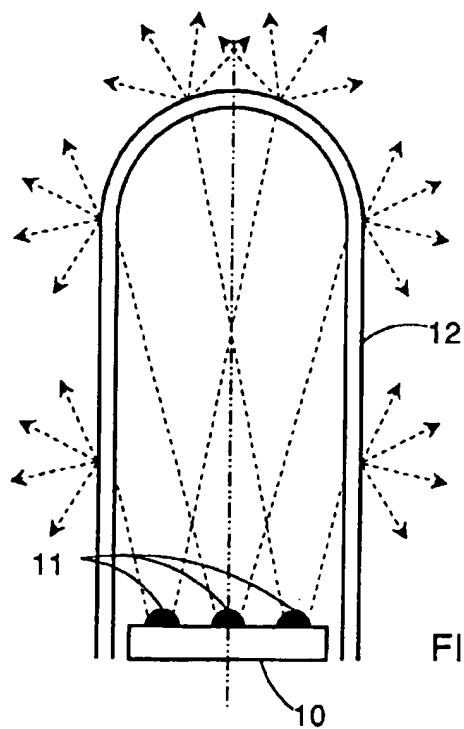
and transmission range. In addition, there is no need for aligning the transceiver modules. One special embodiment facilitates two transmission modes namely diffuse and/or line-of-sight communication.

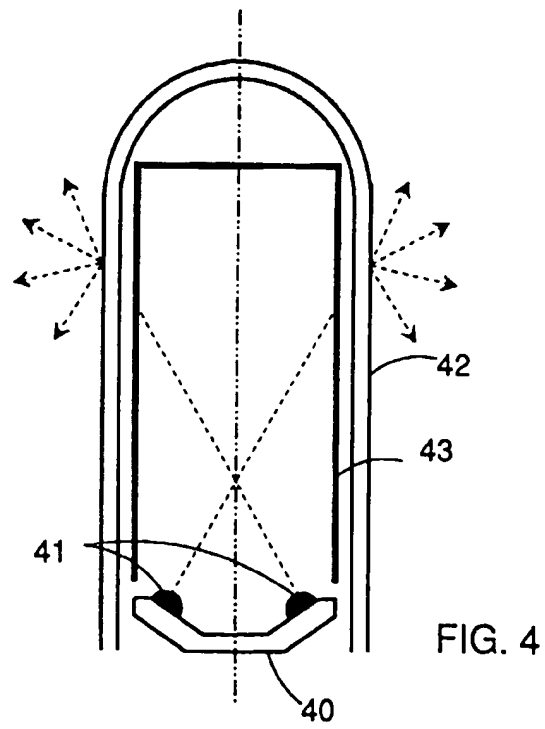
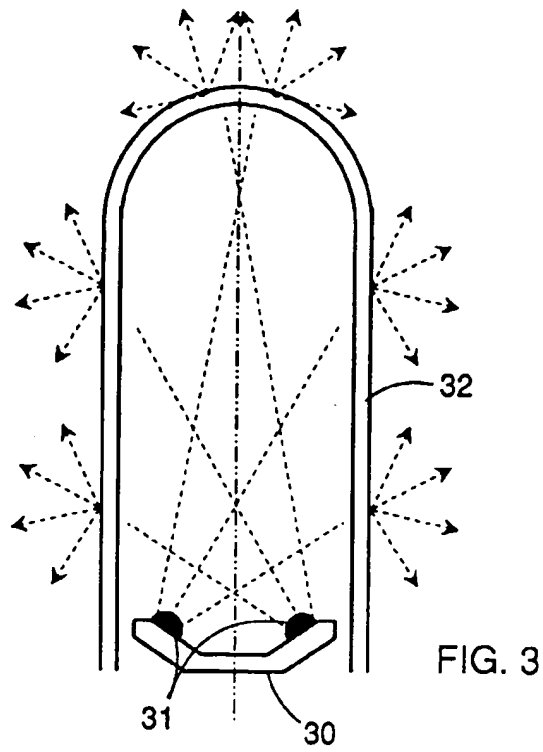
The present transmitter and transceiver modules 5 comply with IEC 825-1 regulations. This can be achieved with a large enough extended apparent source, and/or with an active safety interlock if the head of a person comes too close to the emitter. As described above, this interlock mechanism might be based on 10 sensing the strong reflected echo signal with the photodiodes of the emitting transceiver module caused by a nearby object (proximity detection).

The present invention provides an automatic mechanism to block intense directional ambient light (from 15 desk lamps, windows, direct sunlight) in order to optimize the transmission range for a given data rate. This feature can be implemented by selectivity-combining of individual photodiodes pointing in different spatial directions (sectorization), thus selecting the maximum possible 20 signal/noise ratio.

Claims

1. Transceiver module for wireless data communication and for use in connection with an optical transmitter/receiver module comprising an array of infrared light emitting diodes and an array of photodiodes, the transceiver module comprising 25
 - a. amplifiers for amplification of signals received by the array of photodiodes of said optical transmitter/receiver module,
 - b. means for detecting the information carried 30 in said signals received,
 - c. driver means for driving the array of infrared light emitting diodes of said optical transmitter/receiver module,
 - d. means for active selection and individual 40 combination of said signals received by each of the photodiodes of the array of photodiodes of said optical transmitter/receiver module,
 - e. means for proximity detection by determining 45 the strength of an echo signal and switching off the array of infra-red light emitting diodes of said optical transmitter/receiver module if said echo signal exceeds a 50 predefined limit.
2. The transceiver module of claim 1 being coupled via interface means (192) to the bus (193) of a computer. 55





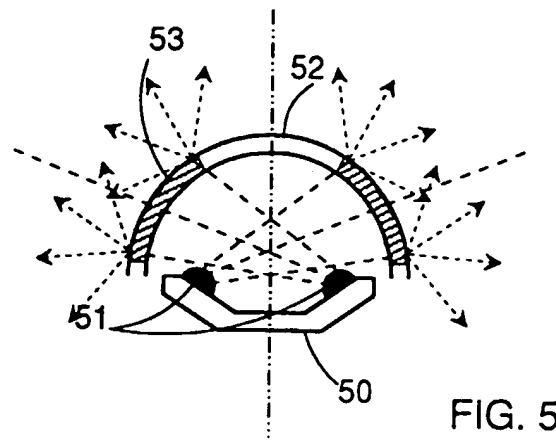


FIG. 5

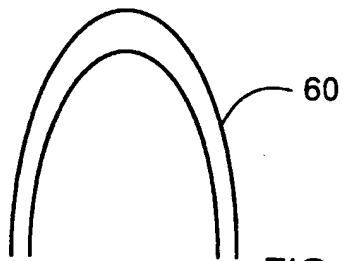


FIG. 6A

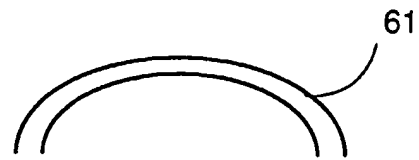


FIG. 6B

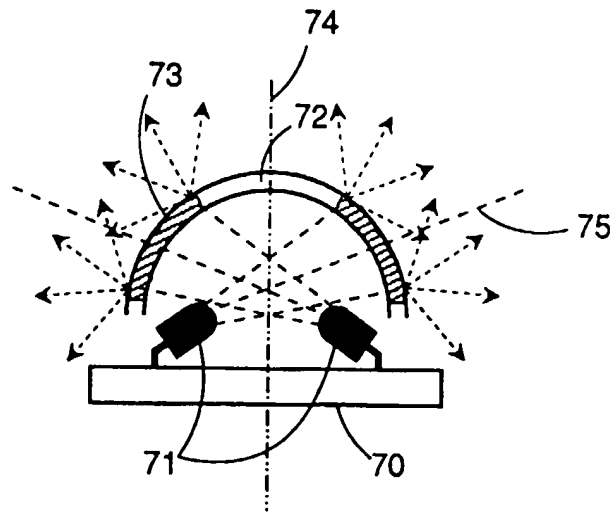


FIG. 7

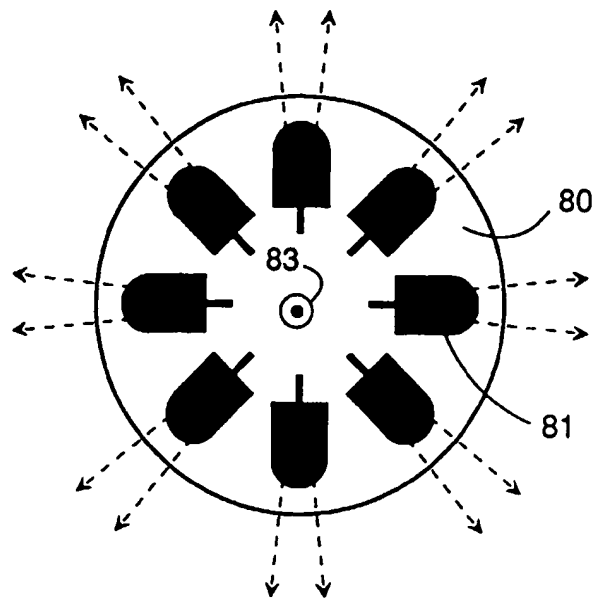


FIG. 8

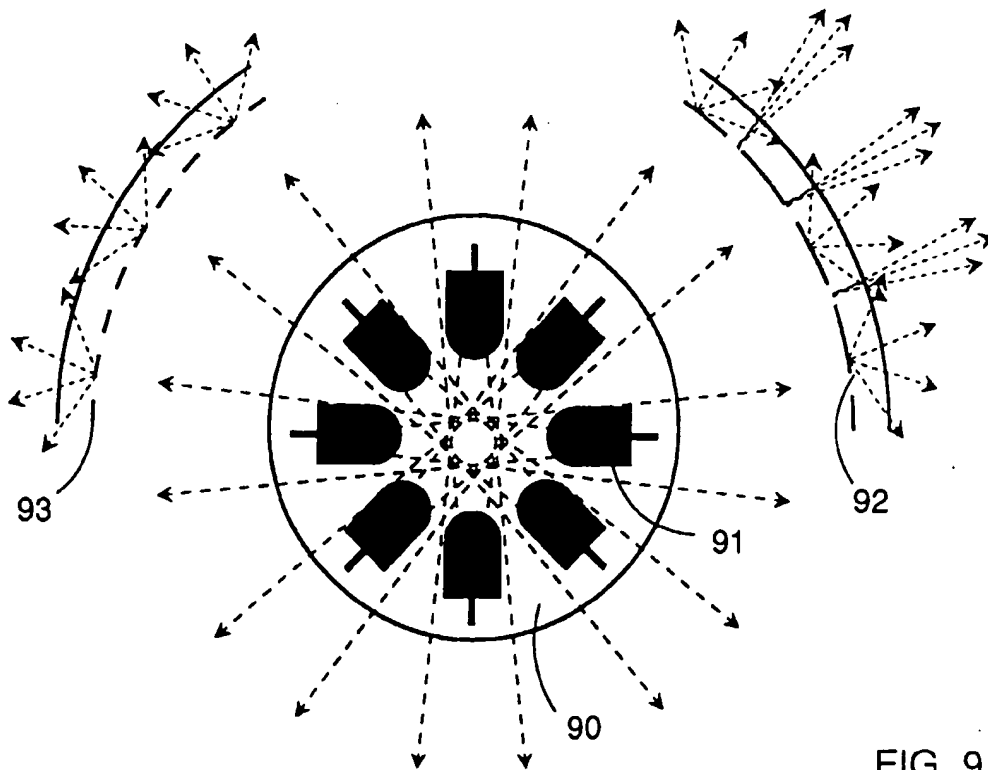


FIG. 9

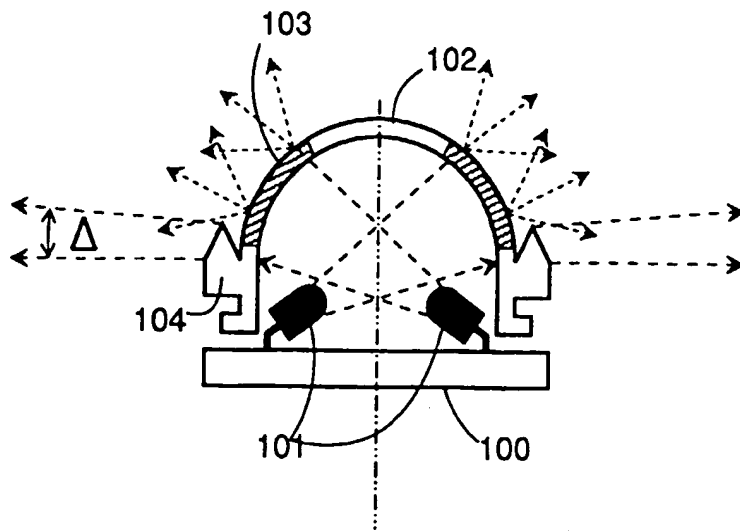


FIG. 10

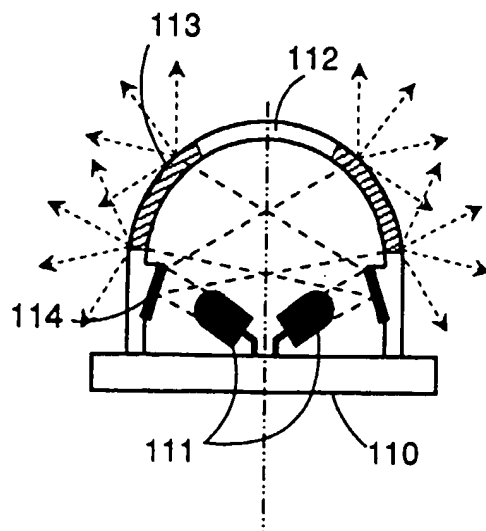


FIG. 11

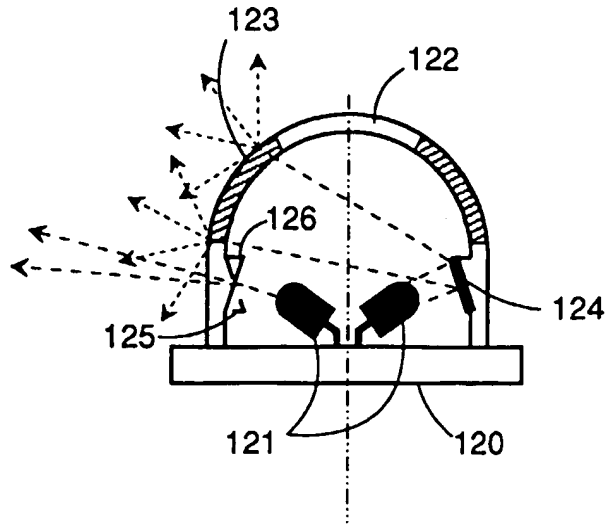


FIG. 12

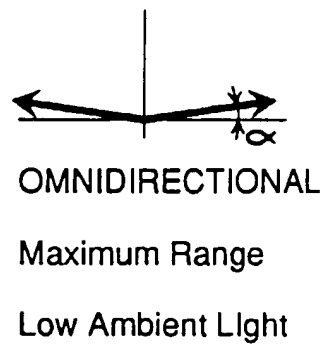
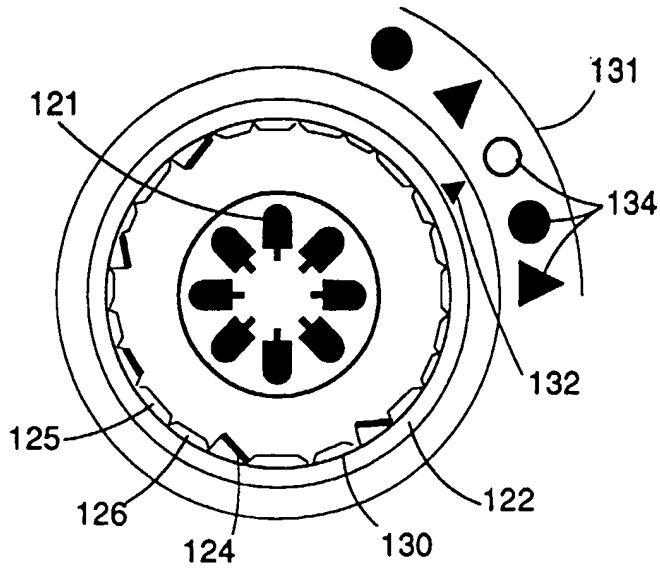
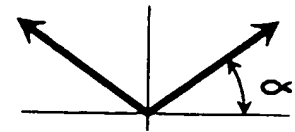
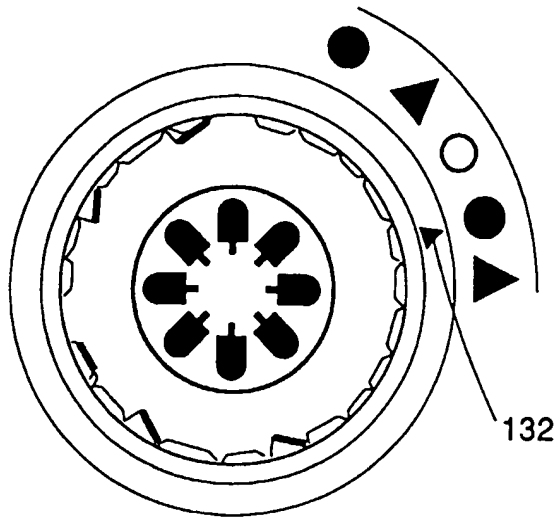


FIG. 13A

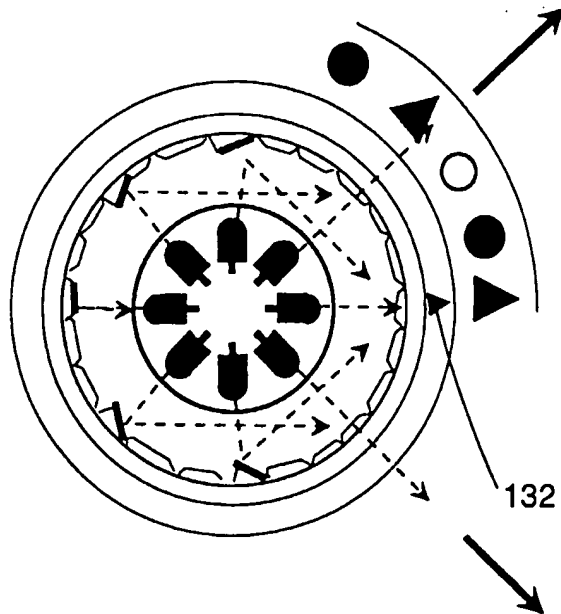


OMNIDIRECTIONAL

Reduced Range

High Ambient Light

FIG. 13B



DIRECTIONAL

Maximum Range

in one Direction

FIG. 13C

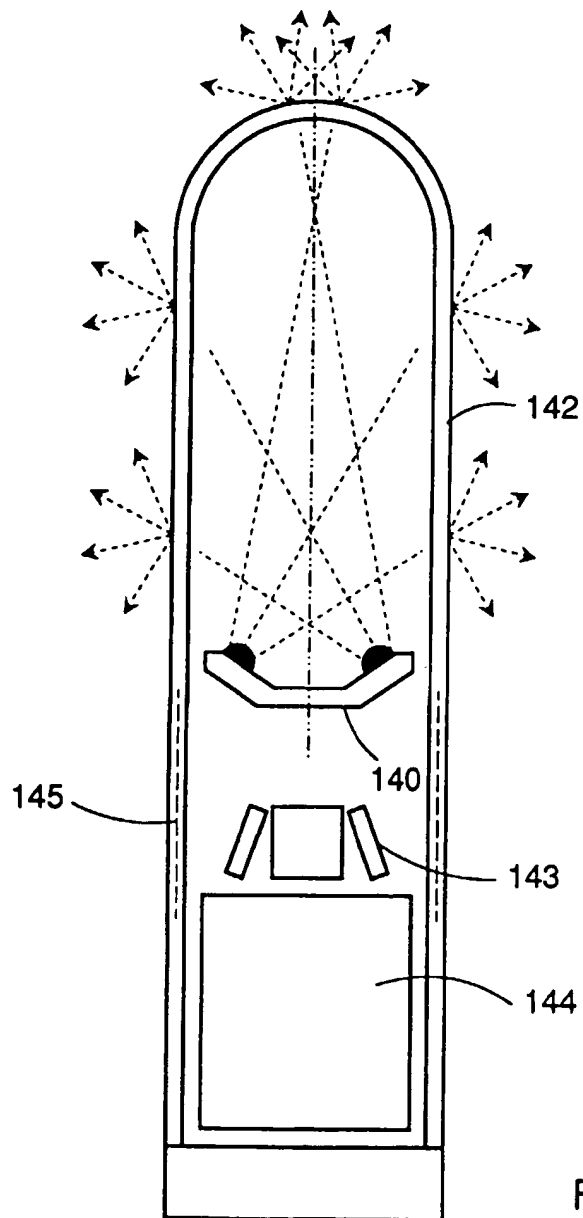


FIG. 14

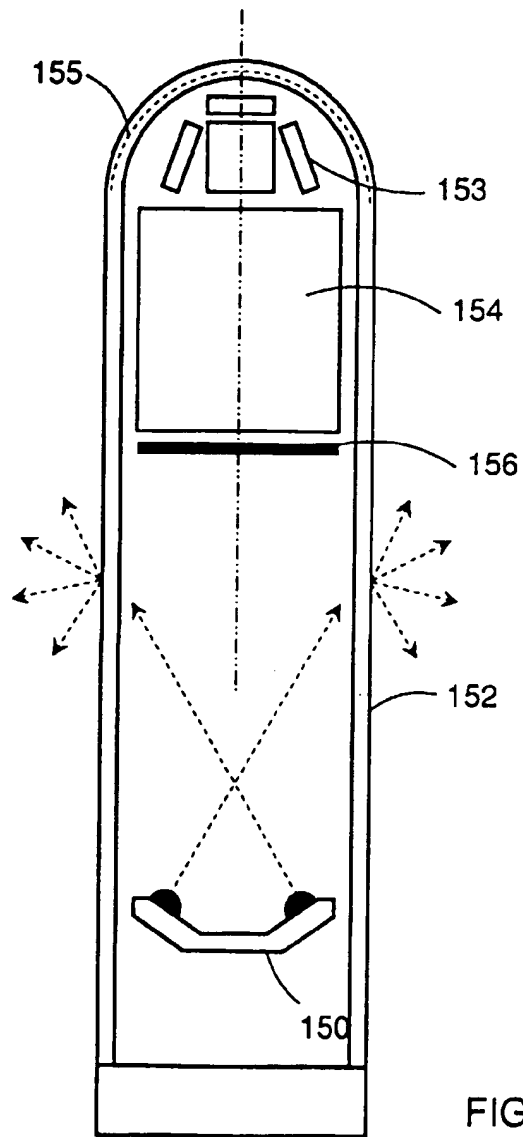


FIG. 15A

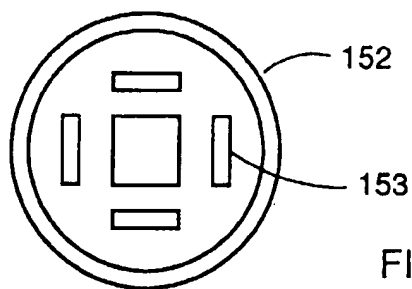


FIG. 15B

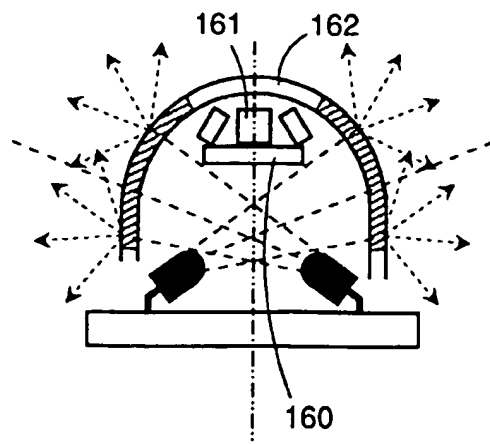


FIG. 16

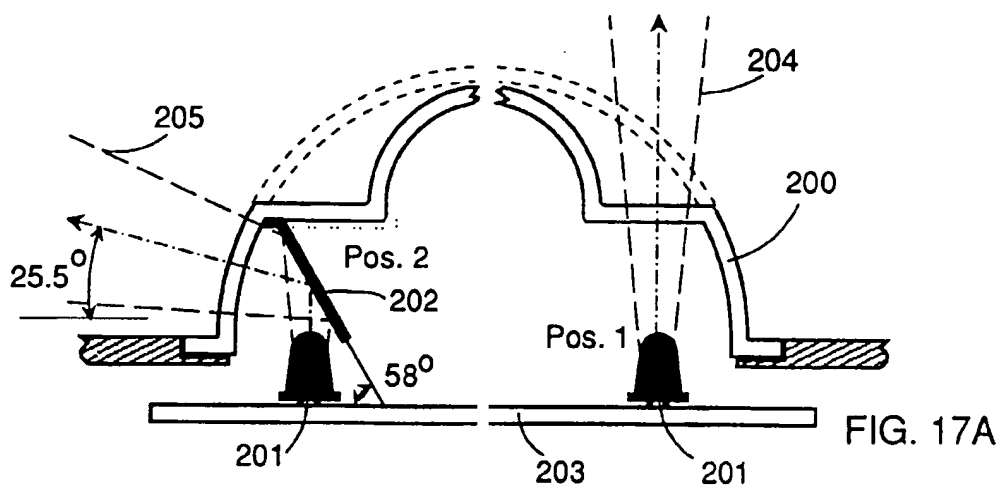


FIG. 17A

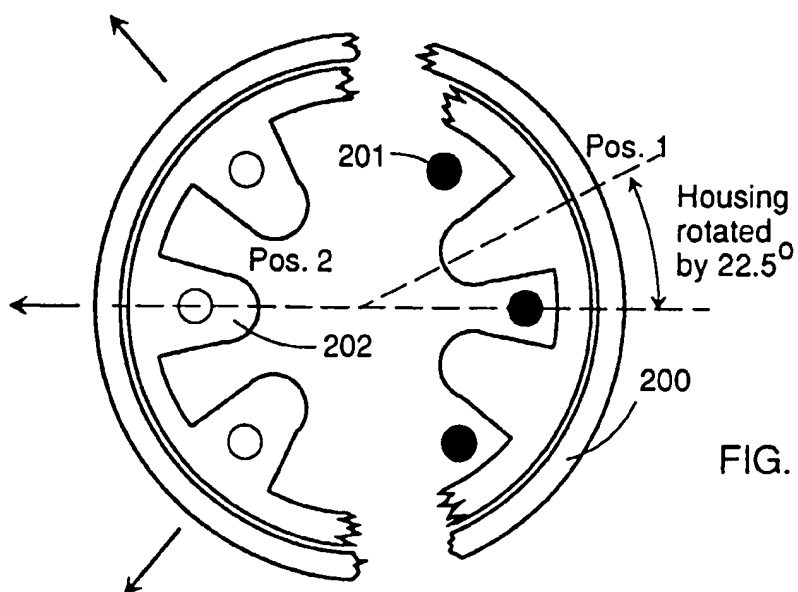
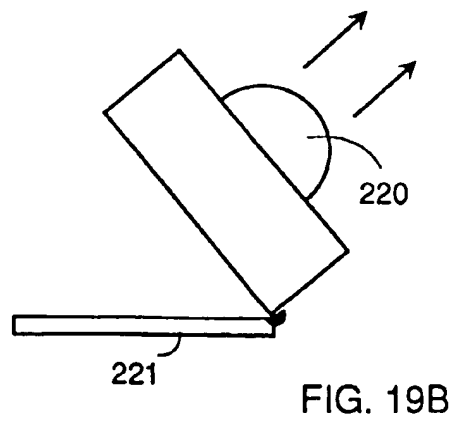
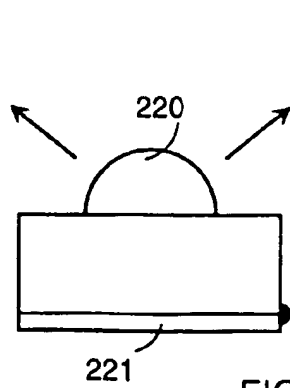
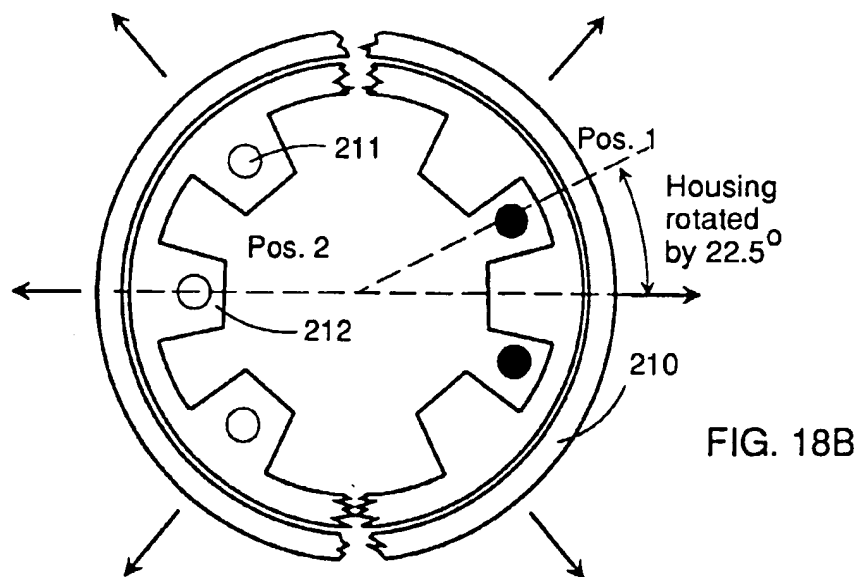
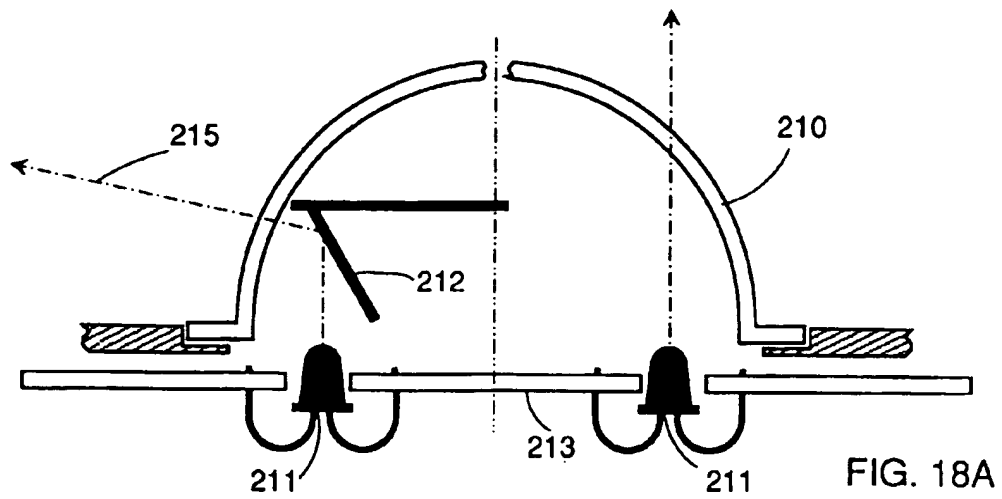


FIG. 17B



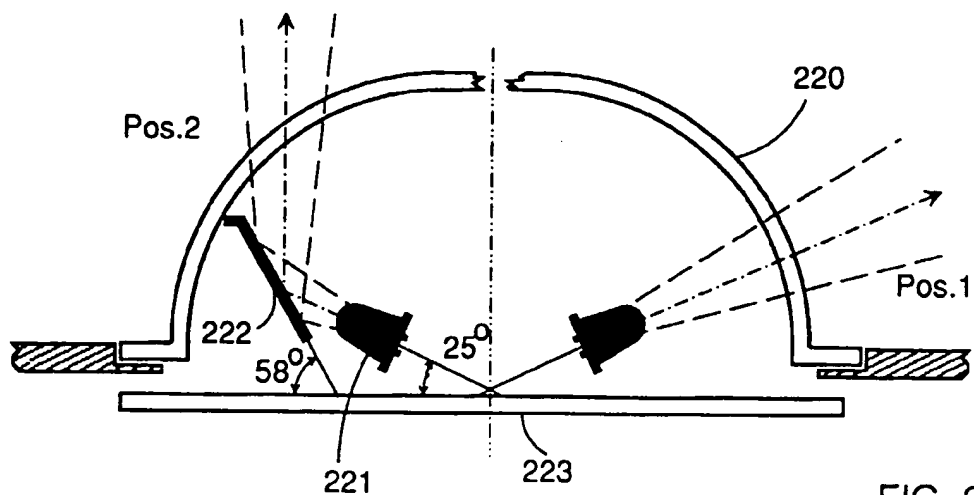


FIG. 20

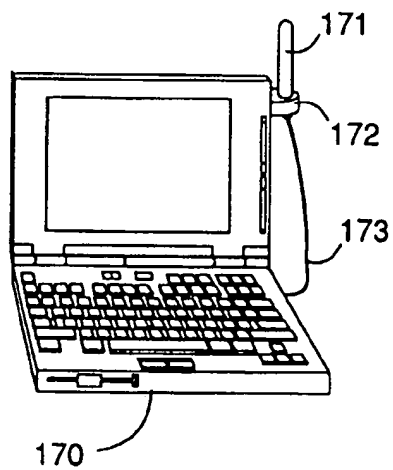


FIG. 21A

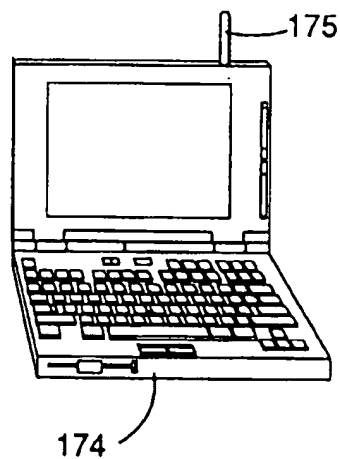


FIG. 21B

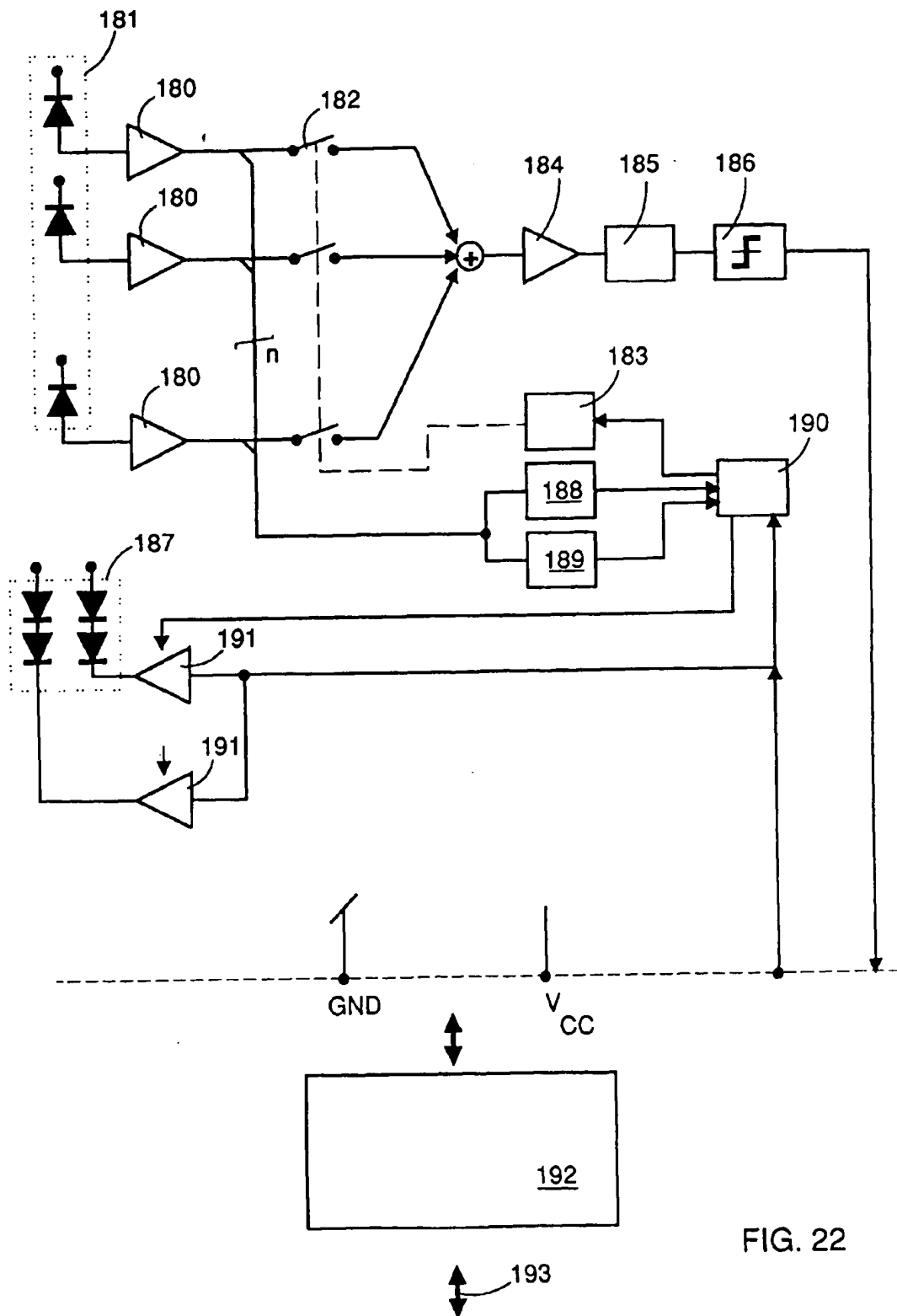


FIG. 22